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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

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It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the 'Manager, Hongkong Telegraph,' and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to 'The Editor' and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than Three o'clock, so as to reach the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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**The Hongkong Telegraph.**

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1892.

**TELEGRAMS.**

**ANOTHER LOAN.**

LONDON, January 5th.

The Times states that a Russian Financial Agent has arrived in Paris to negotiate a new Russian loan; his success is doubtful.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

Cholly Spoons—When you are with me, Miss Cutting, of what do you think the most?

Miss Cutting—Why, Balam, of course!

A REGULAR meeting of Diligentia Lodge of Instruction will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

Miss Giddy—I think a half-grown moustache simply awful.

Jack Blazer—(not shaved) why awful?

Miss Giddy—It's so irritating!

(Jack perspired)

At the Magistrate's today a Chinaman employed in the Daily Press office was charged with opening an envelope addressed to his employers and abstracting one "night-pass." He admitted the theft and was sent to prison for a month.

Four sampan men went close alongside the *Orontes* at the quarantine anchorage yesterday, but were stopped and taken to the police station on the charge of contravening the Quarantine Regulations. This morning they were convicted and sent to gaol for a week.

THE final figures of the Census for portions of India are now complete. The province of Bombay has a population of 15,985,270; Sind, 2,871,774; Aden, 44,079; Ajmer, 52,338; Punjab, British territory, 20,806,847; Punjab, feudatory, 4,403,180; Barar, 2,897,491; Assam, 4,435,143; the Andamans, 15,609; Coorg, 173,055; Mysore, 4,943,604; Cashmere, 2,543,952.

INSPECTOR BUTLIN made a fairly profitable haul yesterday. He has several times had to arrest gamblers in a house in Shau-ki-wan, and has warned the proprietor. The Chinaman said he could not help it, people would gamble, and he would not be responsible. Finally, he was arrested and charged with persistently violating his house as a gaming house, and was fined \$100, which he paid at once.

EDINBURGH seems (says a correspondent) to have suffered from the influenza epidemic more than most other cities. The death-rate which is usually 16 or 17 per 1,000 in the week, reached last week the alarming rate of 31 per 1,000, and this week's return is expected to show an increase. A curious feature of the disease is that it is most prevalent, not in the poorest and most crowded districts of the city, but in the most fashionable and the elite.

THE Hongkong coal was thoroughly tested on one of the Douglas Co's steamers this morning. Messrs C. P. Chater, T. E. Davies, and A. G. Morris were on board at the time. The trial, which was a crucial test lasting fully four hours, was satisfactory in every way, the vessel attaining a speed of eleven knots although the firemen were unaccustomed to "firing up" with coal of the description used exclusively on this occasion. Other tests on the *depts*, but from what has already resulted from recent trials it would seem that the Hongkong coal is the best and cheapest procurable, and is equal to the best Cardiff.

A HINAMANO who had made a princely fortune in plantations in Boff (Siam) came back to his home, his native land, with joy in his heart and \$200 in his box. He called by the *Glasgow* from Singapore, and the day before he reached Hongkong he was lying asleep and dreaming of home, with his money-box under his head, when two pilgrims who had not made a pile went and sat down beside him, and gently carved a piece out of the box, tickling his head and murmuring angel whispers into his ear, so as to "let him dream again" until they had finished with his box. Then they quietly abstracted the \$200 and went off. They sat down only a few yards away, just as "Joy" and his brother in the Pantomime always do, to divide the spoil, and were caught in the act. On arrival here they were duly handed over to the police, brought up to-day before Mr. Wise, found guilty, and sentenced to six months each.

True sports will be glad to hear that Bendif the "slogger," who is now in our midst, will give an exhibition of his skill, and show how a man can take care of himself when set on by two or three men at one and the same time, next week. A thorough treat is in store for those who know anything about the little arena, for the doughty champion has, in addition to alluring everything that faced him in the colonies, in Africa, Colombo and Singapore, walked around the ring for hours with such veterans as Jim Mac, Peter Jackson (the "Australian Invincible"), and Charlie Mitchell, and fought for Jim Smith (of London) in vain. Arrangements for the show are sure to be *commo la fiam*, for not only has Charlie Robinson, undertaken to fix things, but such athletes as Sergeants Teonast and Thompson are assisting in the matter, so there can be no doubt that the most interesting and successful boxing tournament ever witnessed in Hongkong will be the result.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board to-morrow, Friday, at 4.15 p.m. the order of the Day will be: Agenda—(1) Monthly Returns for the week ended the 26th December, 1891, and January, 1892. (2) Surveyor's report on the condition of the house-drains of houses Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 21, 23, 25, and 31, Morque Street. (3) Superintendent's report for December, 1891.

THE past year has been an unusually busy one for the department presided over by our energetic Harbour Master, Comdr. Hastings, R.N., the arrivals of vessels during 1891 exceeding those of 1890 by 164 vessels, aggregating 212,054 tons. Of British vessels 2,556, aggregating 3,591,223 tons, entered the port against 1,527 of 1,036,302 tons in 1890. Next in importance is the German shipping with entries amounting to 770, aggregating 726,716 tons, against 737 vessels with a total tonnage of 675,195 tons, register. The Chinese are next on the returns with 336 vessels, tons 361,547, against 160 vessels, aggregating 190,477 tons, in 1890. The others are insignificant.

**TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.**

Inward.

Amigo .....steamer, from Haiphong.

Glasgow ..... " " " London.

Comandant ..... " " " Tonran.

Don Juan ..... " " " Manila.

Lo-yee-moon ..... " " " Canton.

Yikiang ..... " " " Manila.

Aggregating 7,490 tons, register.

Outward.

Kwonglee .....steamer, for Shanghai.

Michael Josen ..... " " " Saigon.

Asago ..... " " " Nagasaki.

Hailong ..... " " " Swatow.

Cardinalshire ..... " " " Singapore.

Spinnaway ..... " " " Swatow, &c.

Aggregating 8,599 tons, register.

THE Tai-ping-shan pawnshops and "marine stores" constitute a deeply interesting museum of petty larceny, often so instructive that it is a pity there is no regularly constituted police curator, to make a continuous record of inspection with a police-station their report book as his catalogue and guide to the exhibition. Often there are traced through casual discoveries here, and more might be done in this way. Only today a Chinaman was fined \$10 for stealing some of the metal work off the fitter bed sluces, accidentally spotted in a Chinese shop, by Detective Hadden. How many Englishmen have lived in Hongkong—even for a week—without a meerschaum pipe disappearing, or a pair of sleeve links walking off, or a card-case losing itself? Dozens of little things are stolen every day, and almost all are exposed for sale in Chinese stores within forty-eight hours of seizure. The suggestion may not be practically workable; our police force is already so efficient that we hardly dare suggest that there be room for improvement; but it might be tried.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's agent at Swatow has made a curious sort of effort to reward the services of pilot Fook, who rescued so many of the passengers from the wreck of the first steamer *Tungus* a few days ago. The gallant pilot, it seems, was sent for by the agent, who, after a good deal of "talker-talker all same soft soap" (feasted Capt. Fook's eyes with the sight of a Compendious Order for fifty dollars! The pilot, who is every inch a man, promptly declined the *Tungus* bounty, and suggested that it should be given to his Chinese boat's crew, who deserved to be rewarded for the extra work they performed on the occasion of the wreck of the *Tungus* and *Yunnan*. For himself, he was sufficiently rewarded, he said, by the knowledge that he was supposed to have saved the lives of dozens of his fellow creatures for the sake of a few paltry dollars. If this is true we can but congratulate the Swatow community on having in its midst a man worthy the name, and express the hope that the Chinese authorities will recognize the pilot's heroic conduct in a suitable manner without delay.

Two Chinamen were fined \$20 each by Mr. Wise to-day for catching a rat and cutting off its tail to see how it could run without them. It was a pity to stop them, for a pleasant instructive Sabbath day's enjoyment was before them; and to fine them was cruel. Why, how many funny things can be done with rats! Nobody ever thought of interfering before.

In the course of our rambles about Sailing-pon, Shek-long, and other secluded suburbs, we have recently seen the Chinese and Macanese making most enjoyable experiments on rats and other things, and policemen calmly looking on and enjoying the fun. For instance, you catch a rat and pour kerosene all over it, and then set fire to it; or you cut off one toe after another, and watch the brute try to run; or stick him full of pins; or run a couple of chopsticks through him, and let him go; or tie several rats together with a bunch of crackers, fixed into the knot; or hang a rat by a string under a tree and leave bricks at his feet, and nail him (alive) of course to a door and make shots with a pocket knife, to see who can first hit him in the eye; but best of all is the simple kerosene treatment. All these innocent little games are to be seen in full swing in Hongkong any day—and then people say we are not civilizing the natives!

THE ex-King of Annam, Ham-Ghi, who has been imprisoned for the last three years in Algeria, has been recently removed to Média. The young monarch enjoys a reputation for being very intelligent, and has quite accustomed himself to European ways, speaking and writing French with great ease and correctness. It was feared that taking advantage of the great liberty which was accorded him, he might one day reach an Algerian port, and by means of an English steamer make his escape. He is about twenty-three years of age, strong and full of energy, and was installed in a beautiful villa at El-Biar, from whence it would have been quite easy for him to take his departure without being noticed. His household consisted of a female housekeeper, his personal secretary, charged with the surveillance of the prisoner, and an Annamite cook. The young King appeared to have enjoyed a very gay life, visiting where he liked and entering at all hours of the night. He was allowed \$1,000 a year by the French Government, and appears to have lived up to it. The French evidently received a lesson from the escape of the chief Tourneur, one of the assassins of the Crampel Mission, and hence their determination to move their royal prisoner to safer quarters. Média is said to possess a delightful climate, and although Capt. said "long ago that a day, an hour of virtuous liberty was worth an eternity of bondage," the young monarch may find life more enjoyable than that leading a forlorn hope in his country, in the presidential marches of his native land.

THE "Shropshire Boys" are still caged up in the *Orontes*, which is lying at anchor away down at Stonecutters' Island. Hard lines!

Berlin Net—I was trunk last night.

Victor Gap—Nothing remarkable about that. Berlin Net—But it was a new trunk, and not do old van!

Sue—"I thought I married the best man in the world but I find I made a mistake." He—"I thought I married the best little girl in the world, and I find that I was not mistaken." She—"Forever me, Charlie—you know that I don't always mean what I say." He ( sotto voce )—"Neither do I."—E.

THE Tower Bridge is the greatest engineering work in London now approaching completion. It will probably be opened in the course of next year, and will do much credit to the City Corporation and Mr. Wolfe Barry, the engineer-in-chief, a brother of the great architect who adorned the other end of London with the Houses of Parliament. The bridge opens in the centre to admit the passage of vessels. The level of the roadway is not more than 33 feet above high water mark.

## HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY.

At the fifth ordinary meeting of shareholders in this company to-day there were present:—Messrs. D. Gillies (Chairman), J. B. Coughtrie, W. Watson, W. H. Rae, H. N. Mody, T. E. Davis, A. G. Stokes, J. D. Humphreys, R. Finlay Smith, E. George, C. L. Gorham, M. R. Gomes, and J. E. Gomes, and W. H. Walker, secretary.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report having been in your hands for some days with your permission we will consider it as having been read. The result of the past twelve months working, although a great advance on former years and very satisfactory in some respects, still has not been so favourable as your Directors anticipated when I addressed you at this time last year, chiefly owing to our production having been very much reduced by the loss of our mat-sheds, the destruction of one of our kilns, and the long period of wet stormy weather during the summer months, while at the same time our monthly expenditure for fuel and the cost of running the works was just as much as when we were turning out the full complement of our goods. To obviate these drawbacks in the future, your Directors intend putting up new iron sheds of more substantial structure so that our output may be continuous and our kilns properly protected from the destructive effects of the heavy rain storms. The shareholders will be pleased to know that our new pit mill and the new pipe machine have been erected at the works and a trial made in November last which gave most satisfactory results, so that we may look forward to a large increase in our production during the current year, and we can state with every confidence that we now manufacture the best class of goods that come into the eastern market, therefore they not only meet with a ready sale locally, but are rapidly gaining a strong footing in the Straits, and as soon as we can effect satisfactory arrangements with regard to agents and freight we have every reason to believe that the Straits Settlements and Java will prove a most advantageous market for all the goods we can produce. The payment of a dividend to shareholders has been carefully considered by your Directors, but having regard to the large amount standing to the debit of profit and loss account, they feel that it is the interests of the Company they would not be justified in recommending one.

There being no questions, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Rae seconded the motion, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Stokes seconded by Mr. Coughtrie, Messrs. J. Anderson and C. P. Chater were re-elected Directors.

On the motion of Mr. Davis seconded by Mr. Mody, Messrs. Harris and Potts were re-elected auditors.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors, the former expressing the hope that next year's meeting would show a declaration of dividend.

The report of the directors states:—Encouraging progress is shown in each department of the Company's manufactures, and this will be seen in the comparison of the total sales this year with those of the previous periods. Total sales for 1891, \$1,010,000; Total sales 1890, \$1,010,000; Total sales 1889, \$8,637,656. There is still an increasing demand for the goods in foreign markets, which we can more fully take advantage of at the present difficulties in the way of shipping are removed. The local demand continues good, and the Company is still under engagements with the Colonial Government, with whom we hope to enter into further contracts as they arise. In February 1891 a call of \$3 per share was made for the purpose of paying for the new pipe and pan mill machinery, kilns, and other orders. The price of capital was \$8,000. The expenditure of the year included the cost of heavy damage to materials and kiln coverings by the storms of July and August last and also an unfortunate loss in connection with an importation of Japan coal, which it was deemed advisable by your Directors to compound rather than resort to litigation. The plant and machinery has been inspected by Mr. Andrew Johnston, whose report is annexed. After five years arduous attention to the affairs of the Company, the directors feel entitled to some remuneration, and have therefore accepted a fee of \$100 each which appears in the report.

**INSPECTOR'S REPORT.**

Hongkong, 12th November, 1891.

At the request of Mr. W. H. Walker, Secretary of The Hongkong Brick and Cement Company, Limited, I visited the Company's Works at Deep Water Bay to report on the Plant and Machinery, and found the whole of the Buildings, Kilns, Boilers, Engines and Machinery in an efficient and serviceable condition, and consider the values placed against them, severally, to be fair and reasonable.

(Signed) Andrew Johnston.

**MR. W. S. GILBERT AT HOME.**

THE "Illustrated Interview" in the October number of the Strand Magazine is with Mr. W. S. Gilbert. We extract the most entertaining passages.

**HIS LITTLE WORLD.**

Mr. Gilbert (we read) lives in a land of his own. There is nothing wanting to complete his miniature kingdom: at Grange's Dyke, Harrow Weald, with a hundred and ten acres at his disposal, he has laid down a healthy two miles of paths, which wind their way through banks of moss and fern, avenues of chestnut-trees, and secluded valleys. You find one of one path.

only to enter a diminutive forest; again, and you are standing by the rushes and water-weeds by the side of the old Dyke, which has run its course for two thousand years and more, spanned by rustic bridges; and in one part, near the bathing-house, is a statue of Charles II., which originally stood years ago in Soho-square. You may wander along a walk of roses and sweetbriar, or admire the view from the observatory, where the owner enjoys his astronomical watchings. From another spot Windsor Castle is visible. Mr. Gilbert is a man of many minds. The verses of comic opera does not prevent him from watching the interests of his thoroughbred Jersey—there is a perfect home farm on the Gilbertian land. He has not—save at rehearsal—seen one of his own plays acted for 17 years. Report says that on "first nights" he wanders about muffled up, with his hat over his eyes, along the Thames Embankment, casting occasional glances in the direction of the water, and being nothing of the kind. He goes to his theatre and smokes a cigar, and looks in the theatre about to see if there is "a call" and he is seldom disappointed in the object of his visit. He is quite content to look in at the theatre to see that everything is safe for the curtain to rise, goes away, and returns at the fall.

**READY FOR AN INDIAN OPERA.**

The library has one distinctive curiosity. It opens out to the lawn, and its white enamel bookcases contain close upon four thousand volumes out of a total stock of some five thousand, variously scattered about the house. All round the apartment are drawings by A. Caracci, Watteau, Lancret, Salvator, Rosa, Rubens, Andrea del Sarto, and others; and on top of the bookcases are arranged seventy heads representing all sorts and conditions of characters typical of India. They are made of paper, and by Mr. Gilbert, whither brought home from India by Mr. Gilbert, whither he wandered in search of new pictures for plot, and fresh ideas; so that should he ever write an Indian opera, the company engaged would find an excellent guide to making up their faces from the figures.

**HOW MR. GILBERT WORKS.**

It is not time, and on the day of my visit he had just finished the libretto of his new comic opera. He weighs the great blue envelope in his hand, and after the servant has left the room, flings himself into his favorite chair, and suggests remarks. "There goes something that will either bring me in twenty thousand pounds or twenty thousand pounds!" And a favorite chair with Mr. Gilbert is an article of furniture not to be despised. It is of red leather, and he has used the same size and pattern for a quarter of a century. He takes it with him wherever he goes, for he never writes at a desk. When



At length the little creature—perhaps convinced of the truth by seeing the Hindus beginning to take off the tigers' skin—desisted from its fruitless efforts to arouse its dead mother, and running up to the Englishman nestled itself at his feet as if claiming his protection.

"Well, I can't stand that!" said the young officer, pressing his lips hard together. "The tigers had to die of course; but it is hard upon the cub. Poor wee thing! it was I who killed its mother, and yet it comes to me for help! and help it shall have as sure as I stand here. I have heard some of our fellows say that nobody can ever tame a tiger properly; so now we'll just try what I can do myself."

And then, lifting the little bundle of striped fur tenderly in his arm, the captain strode away through the bushes towards his tent, while his native followers—who had watched the whole proceeding with silent amazement—exchanged curious glances behind his back.

Seven years had passed since the day of the tiger hunt, and by that time changes along with them. The young captain had by this time risen to the rank of colonel, for the unparagoned havoc wrought by the terrible "Sikh War" had made promotion unusually rapid; and his adopted favourite, the little tiger cub, had developed into a magnificent "royal tiger," nearly nine feet long.

To all appearance, however, the young Englishman had been perfectly successful in his self-imposed task of tiger-taming. Selim, as this strange pet was called, followed his master everywhere like a dog, took food from his hand, and slept on a piece of matting under the door at night—a pretty good security against robbery. Having never tasted human flesh, he had not acquired the unamiable ferocity of the confirmed "man-eater," and he showed himself friendly enough to all his master's guests, although he never manifested any special affection towards any one except the colonel himself, with whom he was so playful and caressing that the soldiers of the regiment had long since named him "the colonel's big cat."

Thus matters stood when the colonel and a portion of his regiment were sent to occupy a frontier post at the foot of the Himalayas. Selim, in order to repress the devastating raids which the wild mountain tribes were making upon the peaceful inhabitants of the plain below.

By some unfortunate oversight, however, the force told off for this duty was far too small to keep watch over so wide a stretch of country, or to cope successfully with half a dozen hostile tribes, even under such a leader as the colonel. In spite of all the young leader's precautions, the enemy were not long in finding out the insufficient strength of the English, and at once prepared to take advantage of it.

A week had passed since the occupation of his new post by the regiment, and as the seventh night began to fall, the vigilant colonel felt more than usually anxious. He had been forced to send off a detachment in pursuit of one of the enemy's plundering parties, and this had so much diminished his already small force that if the *Paharis* (mountaineers) were to attack him now—as seemed likely—he would hardly have soldiers enough left to man the defences.

Altogether, matters were looking anything but satisfactory; and the colonel, tired as he was after a hard day's work, started out soon after midnight to make the round of the entrenchment, and see for himself that all was right, leaving his pet tiger shut up at home, very much against his will.

All the men were at their posts, and seemed as fresh and ready for action as they could be; but the young commander was ill at ease, nevertheless. He leaned over the outer stockade, and looked keenly into the gloom (for it was quite dark by this time), straining his quick ears and eyes to the utmost.

"Hark! what was that strange sound that he heard suddenly, or seemed to hear? Was it merely the leaves rustling in the night wind, or was it the stealthy footfall of an advancing enemy?"

The colonel at once bade his men light the fire-balls which his watchful care had kept in readiness, and the sudden flash revealed a mass of wild faces and dark figures and glittering weapons coming on as swiftly and silently as the wild beasts of his native jungle, on all sides of the entrenchment, at once.

"Fire!" roared the colonel, with the full strength of his powerful voice. The volley, poured at so short a range into such a dense mass of assailants, made fearful havoc; but it could only check for an instant the headlong rush of the assailants. Shrilly and horribly yell, the night air peened, and the ear-piercing yell of the mountain war cry, and the wave of savage faces and tossing arms and flashing sword-blades came surging up against the stockade.

So fierce was the rush of the assailants that the English soldiers had not even time to reload their pieces before the enemy were upon them; and then ensued such a hacking, and stabbing, and slashing, and pounding, with clubbed muskets, and grappling hand-to-hand in the darkness, as the oldest soldier there had never seen before.

In the hurry-burry and confusion, the brave colonel, who had been in the thick of the fight from the first, fighting like a lion, was separated from his own men, and attacked by four or five of the enemy at once.

The foremost assailant was struck down in an instant to rise no more, but with the force of the blow the colonel's sword snapped off at the hilt, leaving him defenceless. In another instant all would have been over with him, but just then a tremendous roar was heard above all the din of the battle, and Selim, the pet tiger, who had escaped from his imprisonment, and had come in search of his master, fell like a thunderbolt upon the colonel's assailants, bearing them down like bulrushes beneath his mighty paws and terrible fangs.

This sudden and extraordinary attack struck a panic into the superstitious natives. In the darkness and confusion of this midnight battle, they could not tell whether they were assailed by one tiger or fifty; and the most natural explanation of this wonder, according to their ideas, was that this great English chief, who seemed to be proof against all weapons, and who had tamed the tiger for him, must be a mighty magician, whose spells had summoned to his aid all the wild beasts of the jungle.

They gave way at once—the English rallied and pressed on—and at the same moment a few dropping shots in the distance followed by the sound of a lusty British hurrah, told both sides that the detachment sent off by the colonel in pursuit of the plunderers a few days before had come up to the rescue, and were falling upon the discomfited enemy in the rear.

Poor Selim, however, paid dearly for the gallant intervention which had thus changed the fortune of the day. When the fight was over and the English soldiers came back to look for their favourite, they found his mighty frame lying stark and stiff among the dead, struck down by a chance bullet in the heat of the last struggle.

Without knowing it, he had done good service, not only to his master, but to the whole civilised world for the young colonel, whose life he had preserved at the cost of his own, afterwards became General Sir James Outram—"The Bayard of India"—one of the three heroes who saved England's Eastern empire from destruction during the terrible days of the great Sepoy Mutiny.

## FASHION'S BEGINNINGS.

THE ORIGIN OF COSTUMES.

It seems that trousers originated in the Gaelic nations that finally overthrew the power of Rome. When the Roman Emperor Aurelian led Petricus, the barbarian, in triumph, the latter was arrayed becomingly in a pair of three-dollar breeches, Boston not then having been founded and the word "pants" consequently unknown. The fashion thus introduced into Rome was a plant of slow growth, the Romans believing that any division in the garment below the waist was a mark of effeminacy. Gradually, however, as luxury became rampant, the trouser-leg became more pronounced, and close trousers became the general costume. Alexander the Great had a twist in his neck. It was therefore fashionable for every one in the monarchic court to carry a neck in the same way. The practice of the Cardinals of Rome of wearing red hats at ceremonies and processions was introduced by Pope Innocent IV as a symbol to indicate the readiness of the Cardinals to spill their blood for Jesus Christ.

The use of powder originated in the fancy of a French mountebank, who dressed his head with flour in order to emphasize his idiocy. The perfume is said to be due to the misfortune of Philip, Duke of Burgundy. His hair fell out and his physicians advised him to cover his head with artificial hair which he did, and thus set the fashion. One day Francis I of France was struck on the chin with a piece of tile. Of course, the wounded part could not be shaved. Thus beads came into fashion, after having been out for nearly a century. Once upon a time Charles VI of France gave a marquis a ball, and he and five of his courtiers took the part of satyrs. "To do this artificially they were clothed in loose linen habits, besmeared with resin and then stuck all over with down. One of the company, in a frolic, lighted one of the satyrs with a torch and, in consequence, four of them were burned to death. This is supposed to be the origin of the tar-and-feather custom.

Charles VII of France had a pair of ill-made legs. He wore a long coat to conceal them. Result: Everybody else wore long coats. Peter the Great adopted a novel means to convince his subjects that they should change their clothes to conform with the modern customs of Western Europe. Believing, as is well known historically, that the future greatness of Russia depended upon the facility with which it was made to assimilate all that was best in other countries, he had succeeded in introducing some important innovations into the half-civilized region over which he held sway. At length he had patterns of cloth hung up at the gates of the towns, and those who did not conform to the fashion thus set were docked publicly. Albeit this was done in as pleasant a manner as possible, for Peter believed in being then any way, because their forefathers never drank it. When they remonstrated, he reminded them that it was a poor rule which did not work all around, and thus, by his good-natured greatness, wheedled his people into new coats—about the hardest thing that can be done with humanity.

Few articles of dress were more popular at one time than the Spencer, the origin of which is extremely curious. Mr. Spencer, an Englishman, rather peculiar in his dress, one time remarked in company that no fashion was so ridiculous but would be adopted if worn by a person of sufficient importance. This was objected to, where upon Mr. Spencer offered to bet that if he cut off the skirts of his coat and went out with merely the body and sleeves, some one would follow him. The bet was taken, the coat prepared and Mr. Spencer went to London, passed a well-known tailor whom he knew was always looking for something new. Thus the Spencer came into use.

At the battle of Steinkirk, which took place on the morning of August 3, 1692, the French nobles were surprised in their sleep, and hastily rushing out of their tents they arranged their hair cravats in the most careless manner. The French were victorious, and to commemorate their victory it became the fashion after this to wear the neckcloth in a negligé manner. Hence the origin of the Steinkirk cravat, as it was afterwards called.

During the reign of George III his Royal Highness the Duke of York had a duel with Colonel Campbell, and the work of the Colonel consisted in shooting away one of the Duke's curls. Hence it became the correct thing to wear a curl on one side of the temple only.

When Fox, the first of Quakers, was sitting in church and the preacher said anything which he didn't like he moved solemnly, put on his hat and kept it on until the disagreeable remarks concluded. Hence arose the Quaker custom of wearing hats in church.

## PLAYS AND ACTORS.

THE DRAMA OF THE FUTURE.

It is 20 years since the Bancrofts, restored comedy to the English stage, and yet managers still hold that the public prefers melodrama, carried to the verge of tragedy, or farce brought within the fringe of comedy. In this true, or false, is the position of the old coach driver who claimed that travelling behind horses was infinitely superior to railway travelling because when an accident happened to a coach—why there you are, but in a train you wouldn't know where you'd be! If one melodrama falls, actors, stage properties and mechanical effects can be shifted like a pack of cards into another combination within a week, and the same with farcical comedy. Actors have no new character to study, each has his style, proved popular by experience, and so he sticks to it, merely changing his wig and dialogue at each successive change of title. True, comedy and what is known as legitimate drama degenerate much, higher class of acting, consequently the expenses of the company are greater, while the risk of failure is by no means eliminated. An actor's impersonation of Hamlet or Charles Surface may be a very correct psychological study, but if it "smells of the lamp," the public will have none of it, and thus the study of months is wasted in a week, leaving the manager at his wits' end to fill his benches, for few lessens can afford to keep two or three first class plays in rehearsal.

There is no doubt that theatrical performances have grown enormously in popularity within the last 20 years, and as true comedy and what is known as legitimate drama degenerate much, higher class of acting, consequently the expenses of the company are greater, while the risk of failure is by no means eliminated. An actor's impersonation of Hamlet or Charles Surface may be a very correct psychological study, but if it "smells of the lamp," the public will have none of it, and thus the study of months is wasted in a week, leaving the manager at his wits' end to fill his benches, for few lessens can afford to keep two or three first class plays in rehearsal.

Intimations.

**HONG KONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS, TAILORS, SILK MEN, FURNISHERS.

**NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.**

New Season's Brew

**EMPIRE PALE ALE & EXTRA STOUT.**

IN FIRKINS AND KILDERKINS.

CASKS will be charged, and allowed for in full, when returned.

**HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.**

GODOWNS, DUDDELL STREET.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

ill performed. Managers, as Planché said, are men who love their own interests a great deal better than they understand them, so naturally they keep to the lines which have proved payable, and prefer to invest their money rather than a highly talented company who will insist upon having more and more of the profits as they grow in public favor. Leading actors in melodrama and farce get from £50 to £500 a week, and can be berated with ease. Actors particularly known in the profession as "stars" receive from £50 to £500 per week, and their recession will often prove the ruin of a company, already costing the manager hundreds of pounds weekly. Can it be wondered at that managers should be chary of risking their capital in such ventures, although if successful the profits be enormous?

The question is what remedy can be offered to remove the dissatisfaction of vocalists, audiences and elevate the taste of those who are the backbone of sensational drama. Mr. Oswald Crawford, writing on this subject in a recent number of the *Fortnightly Review*, thinks that one of the causes of stage deterioration is that the "country cousin" does not "set his face as rigidly as he should against rant and noise and the tricks of the stage." In fact let the stalls and the dress circle applaud or hiss "like a man and a child," as often as he is pleased or displeased. When that part of the audience which can appreciate keenly the studied action and subtle induction of the drama, no sign of its approval of such efforts on the part of the actor, can it be wondered at that he clowns to the most demonstrative portion by gag, clowning and claptrap? The fact, however, still remains that one portion of a theatrical audience will always be behind the other in point of intelligence and appreciation, but so long as the difference is not so wide as at present, and there is no reason that it should be, that will do no harm. Actors, like school-masters, have to educate their auditors to appreciation of their instructions.

The next question is, are the educated playgoers sufficient numerous to make it profitable to cater for their entertainment alone while the number is being increased by the slow process of instruction? The audiences which would rightly those theatres where comedy or tragedy is well performed are an answer in the affirmative. Melodrama will certainly not be banished altogether from the stage, however much the public may be educated to enjoy the satire and wit of comedy. Everybody enjoys a bit of sentimentalism at times and when one is in the mood it is not the literature of the Silver King or Sweet Lavender that amuses and interests, but the idealism and romance of the characters and incidents. Such playgoers 20 years ago would have had a brief education, for then acting, as a rule, had progressed no further than what is now known as dramatic recitation. Under those circumstances, if the parts contained no "purple patches" of literary excellence to give life and color to the bare outline of character impersonation given by the actor the public quickly weariest of it. Now, the lines an actor speaks very often serve simply as an index to the character of which the actor is the living impersonation. But this matter of literature will quickly right itself, for good literature will at once attract the brilliant dialogue that playwrights will at once study the art. At present, however, the actor in advance of the author. The actor can create types of character, and can adopt the natural demeanor of every day life amidst the artificial surroundings of the stage and the awkwardness of preconceived plot. The author is still trammelled with the traditions of recitation. His fine writing is put in the form of soliloquy, and his best epigrams are "sides."

Many of literary attainments have been slow to grasp the technicalities of the playwright. It was long before Tom Robertson mastered the details of stage construction. In his plots, indeed it is probable he would have been a failure as a dramatist if he had not had such a skilful coadjutor as Mrs. Bancroft, whose knowledge in such matters was intuitive. Those who succeeded him—Burnand, Placero, Jones, Grundy, Scott and Buchanan—all show evidence in their first efforts of lack of technical knowledge. Dramatic quality is a new science to the English author, though it has been practised to perfection by Frenchmen such as Scribe, Sardou, Labiche, Daudet and a host of others. The construction of a plot is not so difficult as the evolution of it. A novelist has three volumes in which to develop his plan, and can tell his public what his characters have unveiled in his dialogue. The play-wright has to make his public see everything, for soliloquy and aside mar the effect of the action, and receive scant toleration from the audience. As an instance of the importance of action take the scene in Sir Charles Young's play of Jim the Penman, where Mrs. Ralston discovers her husband's forgery. The scene was given to discovery in the first act, where Jim signs a charity cheque in his wife's name. She compares that signature with the signature on the forged letters, and then accuses her husband of the crime. Not a word or a hint, however, has been given of any peculiarity between the real and the imitation signature, hence the audience feel the uneasily, the staginess of the discovery. What a difference to a parallel incident in Sardou's play known in English by the title "Diplomacy." There the discovery of the criminal is traced in the most natural way by that perfume which, the moment the young diplomat sniffs at the envelope, the audience instantly remembers was the favorite essence of her they knew to be the real criminal, but who until that moment was unknown to the audience and kept them interested by the natural unravelling of it. Sir Charles Young only partly explained his plot and kept the

audience puzzling to comprehend the motive instead of being amused and interested in the action.

Good actors the public already have and good playwrights are coming forward; the other requisite to enable the stage to take its proper position among the intellectual amusements of the age is good management. This it must be confessed is the most difficult reform of all to effect. It is a position requiring intellectual culture and business capacity, a combination not often to be found. Mr. Oswald Crawford, for instance, the actor-manager to be the paramount evil of stage deterioration. And yet the actor-manager is a fair combination of culture and commerce. His objection is that he presents only what will pay, and that he represents a tendency on the part of members of his company to excel his own acting. Certainly this is true in most instances, though there are cases of self-sacrifice and devotion to the art. Nevertheless, the actor-manager is an immense improvement on the old style of theatrical proprietor, who looked upon the whole enterprise as a mere matter of show keeping. A state subsidized theatre is a very little dream for an English speaking community, but as Mr. Crawford points out there is no reason why a theatre should not be conducted on the model of the *Comédie Française* without a State subsidy. We already have limited liability companies owning theatres; why should we not go a step further, and instead of those companies letting their theatres at a rental which, enormous as it is, leaves the lessee a handsome margin of profit if the season is successful, take the actors into partnership, thus saving the lessee's profit? The members of the *Comédie Française* take as the English actor before Mr. Planché, and the members of an English comedy company richly ornamented would find that profit always follows art. A committee of experienced and instructed actors would make far fewer errors of judgment on public taste than an isolated actor whose vanity obscures his vision, or a speculator whose greed outruns his prudence.—*Sheffield in Melbourne Age.*

FOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES—Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hyacinthine of Lime and Soda is a most wonderful food for the Consumptive. It not only gives strength and increases the flesh, it heals the irritation of the throat and lungs. It is very palatable, children take it like milk, and in all wasting diseases, for adults and children it is a marvellous food and medicine. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Advt.]

## To-day's Advertisements.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the City Hall, on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1892, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

CLOSE, from Monday the 7th to Monday the 25th January, 1892, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary and Agency Company, Limited.  
General Agent for the West Point Building Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1892.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION at 200, 500 and 600 yards, on SATURDAY, the 9th Instant, at 2.45 p.m. Members of the Hongkong Team in the Inverport Match are specially requested to attend this practice.

ED. ROBINSON,  
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1892.

DILIGENTIA LODGE

OF INSTRUCTION.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th inst. at 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1892.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the HONGKONG DIRECTORY will be received up to SATURDAY, the 9th January.

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office.

Pedder's Hill,  
Hongkong, 30th December, 1891.

## To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCOW. THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO,"

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 8th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LA PRAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1892.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICE .....TEN CENTS.

Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisers are reminded that the *Hongkong Telegraph* has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

Masonic.

VICTORIA CHAPTER,

No. 525.

A N EMERGENCY CONVO. ACTION of the above Chapter, will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY, the 9th Instant, at 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1892.

VICTORIA PRIORY.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the VICTORIA PRIORY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1892.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG,

No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY, the 12th Instant, at 8 for 9.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1892.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1892.

To be Let.

TO LET.

No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1891.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession.

A LARGE WELL VENTILATED GODOWN in Duddell Street. Rent very moderate.

Apply to GEO. P. LAMMERT, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1891.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.

AT KOWLOON.

A FEW HOUSES IN KNUTSFORD TERRACE containing 5 Rooms each and Bath-rooms. Tennis Courts. Healthy situation. Cheap Rent.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1891.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES known as Bowington Foundry with Dwelling House (5 Rooms).

Also, A Large GODOWN, SHEDS and YARD. For further particulars, apply to GORDON & Co.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1891.

Hotels.

THE SHAMHEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in expert hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891.

## Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the Batteries at Stone-cutters Island from the 7th January till the end of the month, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS excepted.

The line of fire will be in Western and South-Western directions from the Batteries.

All Ships, Junks and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, W. M. GOODMAN, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 31st December, 1891.

THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 16th January, 1892, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of considering the financial position of the Company.

Shareholders are particularly requested to attend or to send proxies.

TURNER & Co., General Managers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 31st December, 1891.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

FINAL CALL ON NEW ISSUE SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited, have resolved to make a FINAL CALL of £2 10/- per Share upon the NEW ISSUE SHARES (upon which the amount of £7 10/- is at present paid).

This Call will become payable in Hongkong on or before MONDAY, the 8th day of February, 1892, after which date unpaid calls will be liable to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

By Order, F. W. CROSS, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January 1892.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

REGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

I. MAI LOH Y.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1887.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

25—Alice Memorial Hospital.

26—Anderson, G. C., Capt.

27—Do.

28—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

29—Bellows & Co.



## Commercial.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 166 per cent. prem., nominal.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £2.10 paid up—80 per cent. dis. sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, £200 per share, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—£25 per share, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, £25 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$61 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 257 1/2 per share, sales and buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$108 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$32 1/2 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$50 per share, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$35 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—40 per share, sales and buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. discount, buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, sales and buyers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nom. val.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$87 per share, sales and buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$50 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$8 per share, sales and buyers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—nominal.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.

Panjin and Sangle Die Samantia Mining Co.—\$2 per share, buyers.

The Kaoh Gold Mining Co., Limited—50 cents per share, buyers.

Yuan's Mining Co., Limited—\$8 1/2 per share, sellers.

The Haimoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, nominal.

Tongshui Coal Mining Co.—\$365 per share, buyers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$41 per share, buyers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—41 cents per share, sellers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—£10, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$177 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$53 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

Cruickshank & Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and sellers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$7 1/2 per share, sales and sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$23 per share, buyers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—nominal.

The China-Borneo Co., Limited—nominal.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$6 1/2 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$115 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$48 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$35 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, sales and sellers.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arcton* from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo, and is due here on the 7th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of China*, with the next Canadian mail, from Vancouver, left Yokohama on the 3rd inst. for Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The N. G. Italian steamer *Bornida* left Singapore on the 20th ultimo; disabled at Saigon.

The *Shire* line steamer *Torrington* left Saigon on the 30th ultimo, and is due here on about the 7th instant.

The *Union* line steamer *Strathaven* left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and is due here on the 9th.

The *China* Steamship Co.'s steamer *Prometheus* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and is expected here on the 12th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Nizam* left Singapore at 8.30 a.m. on the 6th instant, and is due here on the 13th.

The *China* Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kinkaid* passed the Canal on the 16th ultimo.

The *China* Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ophelia* passed the Canal on the 4th instant.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

6th January, 1892.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Temp.	Humidity.	Bar.	Dir.	Force.	State.
Wanchow	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Yokohama	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Hankow	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Hankow	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy

7th January, 1892.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Temp.	Humidity.	Bar.	Dir.	Force.	State.
Wanchow	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Yokohama	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Hankow	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy
Hankow	SE	61	85	30.1	SE	1	Cloudy

Barometer is steady. Gradients are moderate for north winds.

Weather clear and dry. (Issued at 10 a.m.)

Temperature of the shade is 61 degrees, Fahrenheit.

Humidity in percentage of saturation, 85.

Direction of wind, SE.

Force of the wind, 1 mile per hour.

State of the sky, Cloudy.

Direction of surface current, SE.

Force of surface current, 1 mile per hour.

Direction of bottom current, SE.

Force of bottom current, 1 mile per hour.

Direction of surface current, SE.

Force of surface current, 1 mile per hour.

Direction of bottom current, SE.

Force of bottom current, 1 mile per hour.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

YIKSANG, British steamer, 873, T. R. Gale, worth, 6th Jan. from Manila 31st Dec, and 5th Jan. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GLENAVON, British steamer, 1,010, A. G. Jacobs, 6th Jan., London 20th Nov., and Singapore 31st Dec. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

AMIGO, German steamer, 771, T. A. Bruhn, 6th Jan., Halphong 3rd Jan., and Halphong 5th Jan. Rice and General—Wiel & Co.

AIRLIE, British steamer, 1,493, Withropo Ellis, 7th Jan., Kobe 1st Jan., General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

COSMOPOLIT, German steamer, 551, W. T. Scheffer, 7th Jan., Tournon 2nd Jan., General—Wiel & Co.

DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, R. Beltran, 7th Jan., Manila 2nd Jan., and Amoy 6th Jan. General—Brandão & Co.

LY-KE-MOON, German steamer, 1,238, G. Heuermann, 7th Jan., Canton 8th Jan., General—Slemensen & Co.

## CLEARANCE AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Wanchow, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Michael, German steamer, for Saigon.

Asagoo, Japanese steamer, for Nagasaki.

Hallong, British steamer, for Swatow.

Cardiganthire, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

Spinaway, British bark, for Singapore.

## DEPARTURES.

January 7, *Presio*, German steamer, for Halphong.

January 7, *Emeralda*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

January 7, *Paninsular*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

January 7, *Stellan*, British str., for Swatow.

January 7, *Halphong*, British str., for Swatow.

January 7, *Kriemhild*, German steamer, for Singapore.

January 7, *Cardiganthire*, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.

January 7, *Asagoo*, Japanese steamer, for Nagasaki.

January 7, *Kwangtse*, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

January 7, *Tatchong*, German str., for Swatow.

January 7, *Albia*, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.

## PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Glenavon*, str., from London, &c.—Miss D. E. Christie, Mr. W. Duncan, and 340 Chinese for Hongkong. For Swatow—Rev. W. and Mrs. Milne.

Per *Amigo*, str., from Halphong, &c.—39 Chinese.

Per *Airlie*, str., from Kobe—1 Chinese.

Per *Cosmopolit*, str., from Tournon—49 Chinese.

Per *Yiksang*, str., from Manila, &c.—100 Chinese.

Per *Don Juan*, str., from Manila, &c.—3 Europeans and 9 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Paninsular*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hunter, Messrs. J. Brager, Henry Cobb, H. C. Evans, E. H. Farmer, and D. C. Jacobus. For Bombay—Messrs. F. Manekji, R. D. Tata and servant, Nagu Gando, and Coda Bocas. For Colombo—Mr. H. Orchard. For Brindisi—Mr. W. B. Parker. For London—Revs. W. Duffin, W. M. Gregg, Alex. Gregory, and O. Strohmann. From Yokohama for Manila—Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood and servant. For Manila—Mr. W. Clendenen. For Brindisi—Mr. J. J. Duncan. For London via Marseilles—Mr. Melnich. From Shanghai for Marseilles via Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. J. Neal, Rev. and Mrs. Bergen, and Master Murray.

## REPORTS.

The British steamship *Albia* reports that she left Kobe on the 1st instant. Had strong moon soon and much rain.

The British steamship *Yiksang* reports that she left Manila on the 31st ultimo, and Amoy on the 5th instant. Had strong moon soon, and slight rain.

The British steamship *Glenavon*, reports that she left London on the 20th Nov., and Singapore on the 31st ultimo. Had very heavy weather and sea all the way from Pulo Sapitu to port.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama—Per *Verano* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 11.30 a.m.

For Port Darwin Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne—Per *Tajapa* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 11.30 a.m.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow—Per *Namoo* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 11.30 a.m.

For Shanghai—Per *Hongchow* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at noon.

For Straits and Calcutta—Per *Wingang* on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 11.30 a.m.

For Manila—Per *Don Juan* on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 2.30 p.m.

For Yokohama and Kobe—Per *Kong Beng* on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 11.30 a.m.

For Yokohama and San Francisco—Per *China* on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 0.30 p.m.

For Europe, &c., Australia, India, via Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius—Per *Djemnah* on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 11.00 a.m.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

CHINA, American steamer, W. B. Seabury, 4th Jan., San Francisco 10th Dec, Honolulu 17th, and Yokohama 30th, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

CROV-SANG, British steamer, 1,094, R. C. D. Bradley, 1st Jan., Krakas, via Probolinggo (Java), 23rd Dec., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUSAN, German steamer, 623, W. Wendt, 16th Dec., Holhow 15th Dec., Ballast—C. M. S. N. Co.

CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, A. George, 23rd Dec., Sourabaya 15th Dec., Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

DONAR, German steamer, 1,048, B. Grundmann, 30th Dec., Sourabaya 18th Dec., Sugar—Wiel & Co.

ELBE, German steamer, 747, M. Jensen, 5th Jan., Halphong 3rd Jan., General—A. R. Many.

FAIR, British steamer, 117, Captain McIsaac, Hongkong Government tender.

FREY, Danish steamer, 307, C. L. Strand, 3rd Jan., Pakhoi, and Holhow 1st Jan., General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

HANGCHOW, British steamer, 999, J. D. C. Arthur, and January—from Sourabaya, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 863, H. Dennis, 2nd January—from Sourabaya, Sugar—Yuen Fat Hong.

NAMAO, British steamer, 853, Goddard, 5th Jan., Fuchow 1st Jan., Amoy 2nd, and Swatow 4th, General—Douglas Laprak & Co.

YANSHAN, British steamer, 805, J. Blackburne, 31st Dec., Singapore 22nd Dec, General—Hop Hing Hong.

PEKING, German steamer, 954, F. Schultz, 23rd Dec., Canton 23rd Dec., General—Slemensen & Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

TINIAN, British steamer, 2,000, W. N. Allison, 3rd Jan., West 29th Dec, General—Butterfield & Swire.

VILXO, German steamer, 636, Johansen, 11th Dec., Canton 11th Dec., General—Slemensen & Co.

VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 4th Jan., Yokohama 27th Dec, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

WOOSUNG, British steamer, 1,127, Sawen, 25th Dec., Batoum 15th November, and Singapore 16th Dec, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WINGSON, British steamer, 1,117, A. de St. Croix, 3rd Jan., Calcutta 18th Dec, Penang 19th, and Singapore 22nd, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LIENSHAN, British steamer, 1,049, Young, 6th Jan., Canton 6th Jan., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILED VESSELS.

ADAM W. SPIES, American bark, 1,271, Acting Captain, chief officer, 22nd Nov., New York 4th June, Oil—Order.

ARON, Norwegian bark, 634, A. Christensen, 22nd Nov., Singapore 16th Oct., Timber—Kwong Mow Tye.

B. F. HUNT, American bark, 1,100, John Harard, 24th Nov., New York 30th May, Kerosene Oil—Order.

COLOMA, American bark, 870, C. M. Noyes, 2nd Jan., Portland, Oregon, 31st Oct., Spars and Lumber—Order.

ELKORNO, Chinese bark, 457, Examine Option, bulk, Stonewater Island—Chinese Customs.

G. H. WAPPAUS, British bark, 533, Hansson, 20th Dec., Whampoa 19th Dec, General—Chinese.

GOV. ROBE, American ship, 1,637, A. Nichols, 30th Nov., New York 7th July, Kerosene Oil—Order.

JENNY, American schooner, 74, O. Thomas, 16th Dec., Pe-le Island 2nd Dec, General—Wiel & Co.

LJAVENIR, British bgo, 351, J. H. Borsiel, 6th Jan., Albany 6th October, Sandalwood—Order.

MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 834, Pendleton, 25th Dec., Honolulu 19th Nov., Oil—Sheawan & Co.

NAN-SHUN-SING, Chinese 3-m. schooner, 245, Loo Light Tong, 25th Sept., Tournon 3rd Sept., Wood—Yong Kee.

R. R. THOMAS, American ship, 1,933, P. B. Nichols, 6th Dec., New York 14th July, Kerosene Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SPINAWAY, British bark, 345, J. Garrick, 5th Dec., King, Georges, Sept. (W.A.), 3rd Oct., Sapawood—Slemensen & Co.

SOKORO, British ship, 2,193, Vangas, 23rd Dec., Yokohama 8th Dec, Oil—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

VALCORTY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 19th Dec., Honolulu 5th November, Ballast—Chinese.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fathian, British steamer, 2,260, W. J. Risby, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao. Steamboat Co.

Haplow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd—Butterfield & Swire.

Heungshan, British steamer, 1,055, W. E. Clarke—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Ho-nan, British steamer, 1,577, G. B. Lefavour—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-chang, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—China Merchants S. N. Co.

Kiang-chang, British steamer, 677—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-chang, British steamer, 1,283, T. A. Webster—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-yan, Chinese steamer, 1,022, J. W. Stavers—Tok Koo.

Powen, British steamer, 1,300, S. W. Goggins—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Tal-on, British steamer, 720, Golokolok—Chinese.

White Cloud, British steamer, 527, A. Criddle—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Torrington	Singapore	Jan. 7th	Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Arratoon Apar	Calcutta	Jan. 7th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Glenavon	Singapore	Jan. 7th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Empress of China	Vancouver	Jan. 7th	Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Strathaven	Singapore	Jan. 8th	Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Nizam	Bombay	Jan. 12th	P. & O. S. N. Co.

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Djemnah	Messageries Maritimes	Jan. 13th, at noon.
Bremen and Ports of Call.	Stuttgart	Melchers & Co.	Jan. 16th, at 3 p.m.
Havre, London, &c.	Namouthshire	Dodwell, Carill & Co.	About Jan. 8th.
New York, via Suez Canal.	Sikh	Dodwell, Carill & Co.	About Jan. 12th.
San Francisco, via Yama	Belgie	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Jan. 21st, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	China	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Jan. 12th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B. C., via S. &c.	Empress of China	Dodwell, Carill & Co.	Feb. 2nd, at noon.
Calcutta, via Straits	Cardiganthire	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Jan. 9th, at noon.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Jan. 7th, 1892.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Torrington	Dodwell, Carill & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Strathaven	Dodwell, Carill & Co.	About Jan. 6th.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Ly-ee-moon	Dodwell, Carill & Co.	January 11th.
Shanghai	Namoo	Siemssen & Co.	Jan. 9th, at 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Fuchow.	Namoo	Douglas Laprak & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

JAY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 16th June, 1888.

## FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

## AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED.

## THE BANK BUILDINGS,

(above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.)

## CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1891.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES. No. 8, Queen's Road, Central, 1864.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 21, Queen's Road Central, 1865.

## NOW READY.

A SECOND EDITION OF THREE THOUSAND COPIES OF "THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE EASTERN SEAS" (By W. Debergh, Director of Hongkong Observatory).

THIS useful work has been re-written and greatly enlarged, and is illustrated by lithographs showing the courses of the typhoons of late years.

The pamphlet is issued at One Dollar, and may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong, "Lane, Crawford & Co., "C. J. Gaupp & Co., "F. Blackhead & Co., "Heurmann, Herbst & Co., "More & Selmund, "Mr. W. Brewer, "The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd. "Mr. M. F. de Silva, Canton. "Messrs. de Mello & Co., Macao. "Mr. N. Mollie, Amoy. "Messrs. Hedge & Co., Fuchow. "Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai. "Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama. "Rev. S. J. Smith, Bangkok. "Messrs. Sayle & Co., Ltd., Singapore. "Messrs. Amodeo Prince & Co., Paris & London. or the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, 17th September, 1890.

## FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHUNG."

THE Engines of the *Chop-chung* were constructed by Messrs. INGLIS & Co., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type, cylinders 20 1/2 and 38 1/2 dia., with a stroke of 26 1/2 in. The crank shaft is 6 1/2 dia. at the crank pin and 5 1/2 dia. at the L. F. 3 1/2 dia. The Piston Rod is 3 1/2 dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2 1/2 dia. Air Pump 14 1/2 dia. by 12 stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 8 1/2 dia. by 12 stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3 1/2 dia. by 12 stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

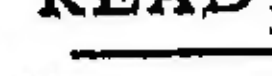
The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Domes on top. Its dia. is 10 ft. 2 in. by 10 ft. long, external measurements; Furnaces, 14 1/2 dia. by 20 in. deep. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for over six years.

For Further Particulars, Apply to GORDON & Co., Auctioneers, Hongkong, 26th August, 1891.

## For Sale.

## IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

WILL SHORTLY BE READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1892.

## PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY has again been enlarged and will be THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochinchina, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 contains a carefully revised INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG; A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong; THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

## A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR